



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1858.

The New York Herald contends that it was "Mr. Buchanan's wish to have the Leecompton constitution referred to the people, yea or nay, before the act of its submission to Congress; but in as much as the Leecompton Convention possessed the discretion of submission or non-submission, he was compelled to accept their constitution as delivered into his hands from the President of the Convention." The Herald then says:—"An act of Congress, then, referring the said constitution back to the popular vote of Kansas, so far from being a defeat of the policy of Mr. Buchanan, will be the triumph of that policy. This triumph will involve a victory over the anti-slavery holy alliance of the North, greater than anything that has been achieved over this sectional organization since the annexation of Texas. This victory is involved in the reported concession from this violent 'no more slave State' party, of the important principle that a pro-slavery constitution shall hereafter be no bar to the admission of a new State, in the event of a constitution of this character coming before Congress with the ratification of the people of the State."

The Deficiency bill was squeezed through the House of Representatives in the form originally reported. Nothing but the condition of Gen. Johnson's command, in Utah, saved it from defeat. The following is the political division of the vote by which it was passed:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Democrats.....96	Republicans.....75
Americans.....8	Democrats.....17
Republicans.....6	Americans.....5

The National Intelligencer says:—"It is a curious and affecting circumstance, that the youngest and the oldest of Mr. Benton's family should have died within a few hours of each other under the same roof. An infant grandson of Mr. Benton, the child of Mr. William Carey Jones, died in the house of his grandfather on Sunday morning, and the nursing and the grandchild lie side by side in death on the same bier. The remains of both were placed in the railroad cars yesterday afternoon, on their way to St. Louis for interment."

The Lynchburg Virginian says:—"In looking over the list of members of the Congress of 1825-1827, as published in Niles's Register of December, 1825, we notice a curious circumstance. The list contains the full name of every member of the House of Representatives but one. There was a new member from Tennessee, whose christian name could not be found out by the compiler; and so he put him down thus:—'Polk. Twenty years afterwards this obscure gentleman, of whose identity there was as much question in 1825, was elected President of the United States.'"

The passage in Mr. Benton's career, which, some of the newspapers say, gave him most eclat, was the expunging business. In one sense this may be so. But it was one of the least defensible of his public acts. That "expunging" transaction will only be remembered by the American people generally to be regretted.

The speech of Mr. Letcher on the Deficiency Bill, one of the ablest, best, and most to the point, of all the speeches delivered in this session of Congress, was a short one.—He has the sense to think, to reason, to explain, and to condense.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations has requested Captain Durham to appear before them to make a statement of the facts connected with the French arrest of his vessel and his escape.

Private advices from Walla Walla, on the Columbia river, state that the Mormon settlements in that region are being broken up and the Mormons leaving for Salt Lake.

The introduction of fancy dress balls, in-to the fashionable amusements of the National Metropolis, is very properly condemned in most parts of the country.

Burglars have lately commenced depredations near Charlottesville, Va.

The amount of flour inspected in Norfolk, during the last quarter, was 6,357 barrels.

Mr. Benton was in the seventy-sixth year of his age when he died.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The steamship Tennessee is coming up with important news from Mexico.

Gen. Osello has taken the city of Guadalupe, capturing Janerece and his entire Government. Janerece and his officers were permitted to leave the country unmolested.—General Osello was on his way back to the city of Mexico, and would probably be declared President of the Republic.

The city of Vera Cruz still held out for the Constitutionalists. Tampico was besieged by Garza.

British Ministers at Foreign Courts.

The Derby Administration, in overhauling its Diplomatic staff, we see, has honored Mr. Crampton, formerly British Minister at Washington, with the Mission to St. Petersburg. During the two years past has been Minister at Hanover.

The Embassy at Washington, it is probable, will not be disturbed. This is well; for we do not see, just now, how a better man than Lord Napier could be found to fill it, with honors to the Government he represents, or with acquiescence to that to which he is attached.—N. Y. Express.

Respect to Mr. Benton at St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 10.—A public meeting was held here at noon to-day, for the purpose of making appropriate arrangements to do honor to the memory of Thomas H. Benton. Eulogies were pronounced and appropriate resolutions adopted. A committee of citizens has been appointed to take such action as may be necessary for a public demonstration of respect to the remains of the deceased when they are brought hither for interment.

News of the Day.

"Toshove the very age and body of the TIMES."

The last news from Gen. Johnson's command, at Fort Scott, is that the whole body, military and civil, was in excellent condition, and had no knowledge of the movements or intentions of the Mormons, but were very desirous of having a brush with them before the arrival of large reinforcements. No one will be surprised at intelligence next month that Gen. Johnson has advanced to and occupied Salt Lake City.

The special order in the Senate yesterday was the bill for the establishment of telegraphic communication with the Utah expedition. It is proposed to connect Washington with the distant army in one hundred days from breaking ground. The Secretary of War highly recommends it and thinks its importance cannot be well over estimated.

A Washington correspondent writes:—"There is not one word of truth in the rumors representing that the President contemplates sending in a message hostile to Spain and looking to the acquisition of Cuba as a set-off for their defeat on Leecompton. No such purpose has been entertained."

Hon. Edward Everett delivered his beautiful address on the character of Washington, at Savannah, Georgia, on the 7th inst.—The audience was large and highly respectable, and evinced a high appreciation of the intellectual treat afforded them. Mr. Everett remained at Savannah during the 8th, and received his friends at the residence of Mr. Feff.

In a pecuniary point of view the Charity Fete at the Crystal Palace in New York, on Thursday night, was a success, realizing not less than eight thousand dollars; but some of the closing incidents were disgraceful. In consequence of the intrusion of some dozen brutal fellows into the ladies' dressing-room, a scene of wild confusion and violence ensued. One person was stabbed, several ladies fainted through fright, and three hundred of them went home without their cloaks. Pickpockets availed themselves of the occasion to practise their art.

The Kansas Settler published at Tecumseh, (Kansas), holds out the following inducement for mechanics to settle there:—"We want 100 masons, brick-layers and carpenters, immediately. Every mechanic, wagon-maker, tinner, shoe-maker, chair-maker, &c., who entertains any doubt as to the location, is requested to 'pitch in' to Tecumseh. Here he will be guaranteed by responsible men, abundance of work to make good wages over and above ordinary expenses."

The celebrated Trotting Stallion "Washington," died in the vicinity of Nashville, last week, of pneumonia and inflammation of the stomach. He was esteemed as equal to the best, and by many as the best trotting stallion in the world. He was owned by Messrs. F. N. McNairy and Dr. R. C. Foster, who brought him from New York in the spring of 1850. His death is an irreparable loss to the stock raisers in Tennessee and the South-west.

Anderson and Richards, the negro murderers, were executed at Lancaster, Pa., on Friday, for the murder of Mrs. Garver and Mrs. Ream. They made no speeches at the gallows. Anderson has made a full confession, which is to be published. He confesses that they murdered Mrs. Garver and Mrs. Ream for twelve and a half cents, with which they wanted to procure a pint of whiskey, and that both were drunk when they committed the deed.

The New York Times says:—"It is quite certain, we have reason to state, that the Collins' steamers recently sold under foreclosure, and bought in by the mortgagees, will not be reorganized or put in line by Messrs. Brown Brothers. A contrary impression may have gone abroad, from the circumstance that this eminent house had a large share of the mortgage lien upon the steamers."

The subject of "Women's Rights" is beginning to engross the attention of a higher order of intellect in New York than has heretofore been given to it. The address of the eminent lawyer, James T. Brady, has already been noticed. Now we have had a discourse from another prominent gentleman, George W. Curtis, on "Fair Play to Woman."

The New York Observer says that the perpetrators of the horrible outrage and murder in the family of Dr. Dickson at Jaffa, in Syria, have been arrested and condemned to death. Fourteen murders have been perpetrated within two years, in the vicinity of Jaffa and Jerusalem, on persons of different nations, and no notice has been taken of them by government.

A lady residing in the vicinity of New York, the wife of a distinguished citizen, and well known in the fashionable world, has testified her interest in the revival movement by converting the elegant billiard-room attached to her house into a place for prayer meetings, in which her neighbors are invited to participate daily.

The New York Canal Board has reduced the tolls on wheat and flour from three mills to two mills per thousand pounds per mile, and, also, made a reduction on marble partly wrought, of one-half mill; also, a reduction on stone and cast-iron ware of one mill. These reductions require the assent of the Legislature.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of J. J. Sinkins as collector of Norfolk, and the following surveyors of customs: William H. Richardson, Snow Hill, Maryland; vice Charles Parker, deceased; Chaney B. Thornton, Port Royal, Va.; reappointed; G. W. Merchant, Dumfries, Va.; reappointed.

There is a large amount of counterfeit coin, both gold and silver, in circulation in Wheeling. Well executed, half dollars, bearing a most swindling resemblance to the genuine, seem to be more numerous than anything else. They are lighter than the genuine coin, and compounded of softer metal.

Hon. H. W. Miller, of North Carolina, formerly an American, who was on the Fillmore electoral ticket at the last Presidential election, and one of the ablest men in that State, has written a letter announcing his determination hereafter to support the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, has written to Mr. Crittenden no letter containing any such statement, or any thing to the effect, that his "proposition on the Kansas question" was adopted or approved by "the masses of the Southern people."

Two names have been suggested for the new State to be erected from parts of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin—Superior and Ontonagon. The latter is the more popular, and has the advantage of being aboriginal.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites proposals for the whole or any part of five million of dollars in treasury notes. Proposals will be opened on the 10th day of May.

The people of St. Paul, Minnesota, have recently voted to raise a loan of \$100,000, to complete the bridge now in course of construction across the Mississippi at that place. The estimated cost is \$140,000, and the structure is to be completed during the coming summer.

The Saratoga Republican gives an extended notice of the fashionable hotels of that famous place of summer resort. They have all been renovated and made ready for the approaching "business season."

Great agitation prevails in Russia in consequence of the opposition of the nobility to the emancipation of the Serfs. Many great proprietors had fled to St. Petersburg in fear of their lives.

Letters from Paris mention that the latest fashion of gloves in that city is of Spanish leather, embroidered, and with a cuff to protect the wrist from cold or the sun.

Mr. John Kilgour, an old and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, and President of the Little Miami Railroad Company, died at noon on Friday last, of paralysis.

Yesterday, was the 81st anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay, and was observed in many places with appropriate exercises.

Sixty thousand dollars worth of palm-leaf hats are annually manufactured at Nashua, New Hampshire.

Senator Davis is regarded as convalescent.

Death of Hon. John Greig.

The Hon. John Greig expired at his residence in Canandaigua at 4 o'clock this morning. This intelligence was not unexpected. Mr. Greig had been ill for several months, and for weeks had watched and waited without hope, for the hour of dissolution.

Mr. Greig was as well known, throughout the state, as almost any other citizen. And he was as universally respected as he was extensively known. A gentleman by position, education, taste and habits, he belonged to the highest and best literary and social circles in America, greeting by frequent visits abroad, the same circles in England and Scotland. His wealth, public spirit and hospitalities contributed largely to the cultivation and refinement which so long distinguished the society of the village in which he resided for nearly or quite fifty years.

Mr. Greig was a native of Scotland, but came in his early manhood to America. In his life and character there is much that reflects credit upon his native and his adopted country, to both of which he was loyal and true in duty and affection.

Mr. Greig married Miss Chapin, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Western New York, who survives the husband with no children, worthy of such a wife. They had no children.

Mr. Greig, when Mr. Granger was appointed Postmaster General, accepted a seat in Congress as Mr. G's successor. But he soon retired. He has been a Regent of the University for more than thirty years. He was over seventy years of age, and until within a year, enjoyed unusual good health.—Albany Journal of Friday.

Voyage to the Mediterranean.

The Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, said to have been planned in the New York Observer of May, will be commenced on the 1st day of May. Rev. George B. Hill, who has traveled in all the great cities of the East, is familiar with all the routes and the means of travel, a son of Henry Hill, esq., late treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M., and personally acquainted with the missionaries and others in the Levant, has been engaged to accompany the expedition, and will have the general direction of arrangements to promote the enjoyment and the interests of the party. Several clergymen and ladies have already taken passage. The company promises to be in all respects delightful. Ladies who have no traveling escort will be provided for. As this excursion occupies but three months, and is to proceed directly to the most interesting places in the world—Gibraltar, Naples, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Joppa, Jerusalem, the Jordan and Dead Sea, Constantinople, the Bosphorus and Black Sea, Athens, in Greece, and is to touch at Marseilles in France, giving those who wish an opportunity to leave the ship, and make a tour on the continent—it promises to be the most interesting and economical excursion that was ever projected.

Homicide in New Orleans.

As the telegraph has already informed you, considerable excitement was caused in this city by the killing of Mr. Charles H. C. Stone, a peaceable and gentlemanly young man, and a native of Virginia. Mr. Harley, who committed the deed, alleges in his defense, that young Stone seduced his daughter. This is doubted by a large number of our citizens, and even the preliminary examination which was held yesterday before Recorder Smith failed to shake their belief in his innocence. In consequence of a statement that the accused would file a declaration throwing additional light upon the affair, the court-room was densely crowded, but those who came with that view were disappointed. It is true that the declaration was filed, but in compliance with the request of the accused, it was not made public. Nothing varying from the facts heretofore elicited was ascertained by the examination of witnesses. The testimony that Mr. Stone with his dying breath asserted his innocence, created a marked sensation throughout the court-room. The accused, at the close of the examination, was committed for trial.—Letter from New Orleans.

Suspended Animation.

The Chicago Union states that "a somewhat startling case of suspended animation transpired on Friday, which should serve as a caution to those in attendance on the sick. Mrs. Brown, the wife of a plasterer, residing on Madison street, near Green, has been long sick, and yesterday those in attendance on her observed the usual symptoms of dissolution spread over her features, and very soon thereafter the heart appeared to have ceased its function. The usual formalities were observed, and the woman placed into a coffin, and one of her girls visiting the body shortly after, and snubbing loudly, the corpse moved and the eyes opened and stared wildly. A scene followed which can more readily be conceived than expressed in words. The girl screamed and fainted, and momentary consternation possessed the household. This, of course, was soon overcome, and Mrs. Brown removed from her rather embarrassing position. She is now, we are glad to say, doing well, although in a low, debilitated state."

A Jailor's Wife.

At Watertown, (N. Y.) on Sunday morning last, three prisoners, by feigning sickness, got the jailer, Mr. Barker in their power, gagged and bound him, and locked him in a cell. This done, they robbed him of his money and the keys of the prison, and were calmly taking their leave when they were "brought up all standing" by beholding the jailor's little wife pointing at them through a railing a loaded revolver, and calmly firing, forming them that she would put a bullet through the first man who attempted to come forward. A party ensued in which the prisoners threatened to kill her husband if he did not let them pass out, but she stood her determination to fire upon them the moment they attempted to pass the door, and held them at bay for about half an hour, when help arrived and they were driven back to their cells.

Death of Mr. Benton.
Mr. Benton died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, after an illness of several days. The event was not unexpected by his family, and the country has been long prepared for the announcement. Up to within a single day of his demise, he continued to labor at the great work he had undertaken—the Condensed Congressional Debates, which, we believe, he had nearly brought to a close. His age was extreme—we believe about seventy-five. As his life had been full of honors, the award of his fellow-men; so he did he die full of years; the boon of Providence.

His disease was cancer in the bowels. He had endured severe surgical treatment a few months before his death, and obtained temporary relief. His affliction returned upon him, however, in a more aggravated form, and resulted in a lingering and painful death. His intellect remained unimpaired to the end, and he made every arrangement and preparation for his demise with Roman fortitude.

The President, hearing of the extreme illness of his ancient comrade, called upon him, on Friday evening. The dying statesman declared afterwards his exceeding gratification at the visit. The interview is said to have been protracted. Mr. Benton is said to have expressed his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and a painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country. He is said to have exhorted the President to rely upon Divine support and guidance, and not upon that of men, who would deceive him.

Mr. Benton was a native of North Carolina, where he was reared. His ancestors were among the leaders of the revolution.—The family of Harris, from which he descended on the maternal side, were among the early emigrants from North Carolina who settled in Kentucky, under the name of the Transylvania colony, and who were supporters of Daniel Boone. It was through this circumstance that Col. Benton was led to choose the West for his home when he had grown to manhood and left the army. He established himself at Nashville, rather than in Kentucky, he being immediately rose to distinction at the bar. About the year 1815, he emigrated again, still westward to St. Louis, Missouri. His senatorial life, which lasted for the unprecedented period of thirty years, commenced in 1820, when he was elected by the legislature of Missouri, anterior to the formal admission of that State into the Union. His history since that event has been intimately interwoven with that of the country; and for twenty-five years he has been one of the most brilliant and illustrious pages of the history of the democratic party.

At the beginning of his senatorial career Col. Benton sat on the same committee (Military Affairs) with Gen. Jackson, of which they were both industrious and valuable members. General Jackson being the chairman. Here was necessarily renewed that intercourse which had received an unhappy interruption from an occurrence which became historical. This second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance continued thereafter, as is well known, during the whole of General Jackson's senatorial and conspicuous public services. The early alienation was never alluded to between the two friends until one or two evenings before General Jackson's final departure from Washington for the Hermitage in March, 1838, when a very solemn and affecting conversation, occurred, the nature of which we may readily conjecture, but which of course has never transpired.

Mr. Benton was a determined member of the opposition to Mr. Adams's administration during its whole term. He warmly supported General Jackson for the presidency, and was one of the main pillars of support to his two administrations. It is unnecessary to speak the particular occasions in which he distinguished himself in his conspicuous parliamentary service. The public service, however, cannot be passed without a special notice. In this Mr. Benton sustained, aided by a few powerful democratic debaters, among them our President, the whole brunt of the tremendous attack by which General Jackson's administration was then assailed with a fury and powerful array of talent and eloquence never before or since witnessed in any legislative body. His services then rendered to the democratic cause ranked him among the ablest orators and statesmen of his age, and have given his name among those of our American statesmen.

The measure upon which he won the largest degree of popular eclat was, however, that of the expunging resolution, a measure which he himself conceived, and, without broaching the subject to a human being, moved in the Senate. It was on the 17th of January, 1837, at the close of the long debate which had occurred on this famous resolve, shortly before the vote was to be taken, that Col. Benton rose in his place, and—addressing himself to the chair, in the course of a brief and emphatic speech, referring back to the scene which had just passed in the Senate chamber three years before, on the adoption of Mr. Clay's memorable resolution of condemnation upon Gen. Jackson for the removal of the deposits, and to his own prophecy, then fearlessly uttered, that that resolution should be expunged by the people of the United States from the journal of the Senate—uttered the well-known words, which are synonymous of his name,—"SOLITARY AND ALONE I SET THIS BALL IN MOTION."

We believe that it was in 1851 that Mr. Benton retired from the Senate. During the last dozen years, though the mortal part has lingered amongst the living, yet has the esteem of our generation for him been chiefly retrospective, and he has been chiefly contrasted in the historical man as he was in the pride of intellect and in the prime of manhood.

These later years of Mr. Benton's eventful life have been appropriately devoted to registering the events of those in which his intellect and his fame were at their zenith.—His two great historical works, the Thirty Years' View and the Abridgment, though they may not be exempt from defects and blemishes, are valuable repositories of political knowledge, and the former will popularize a period of the history of our institutions that will exert as great an influence upon the destiny of our country as any of equal length through which it has yet passed.—Washington Union.

Funeral of Col. Benton.

Funeral services were performed yesterday, (Monday, 12th), at two o'clock, at the late residence of Col. Benton, on C street, Washington. Immediately after, the remains of Col. Benton, and those of his grandnephew, just deceased, were conveyed to the railroad depot for their removal to St. Louis, to be interred in the family burial place.

The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers to the deceased Senator: Gen. Jessup, United States Army. Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas. Gen. Floyd, of Virginia. Wm. W. Swanwick, esq. of Washington. Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky. Wm. Angleton, esq. of New York. Jacob Hall, esq. of Missouri. John C. Rives, esq. of Washington.

The funeral was conducted without ceremony or pageant of any sort.—Nat. Int.

Insurrection at Antigua.

New York, April 11.—An insurrection is reported in Antigua. The inhabitants were actually covered with snow, with its lute ready for a further insurrection.—Buffalo Republic.

Excitement in Paducah.

On Saturday the 3d inst., the city of Paducah, Ky., was thrown into quite an excitement by the arrest of a Prussian subject by the name of Edward Desling, under the extradition treaty existing with that Government and the United States, under a charge of forgery and fraud. It appears that Desling, under the assumed name of Leroy, had been stopping at the St. Francis Hotel for several days. On Friday, Madame Leroy, a young, handsome and interesting lady, arrived from Chicago and joined her husband at the St. Francis. Following in the train of the unsuspecting lady, were four individuals, one of whom had kept an eye upon her every moment since she had left Chicago.

Immediately after their arrival, an interview was had with Mr. John W. Sanner, the City Marshal, to whom was shown a document emanating from his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States, instructing all Federal and requesting all State, Judicial and Ministerial officers to arrest, or cause to be arrested, the aforesaid Edward Desling, and to examine into the charges of forgery and fraud said to have been committed by him, at the city of Chicago, in the Kingdom of Prussia, during the month of February, 1857.

The Circuit and Criminal Judges both being absent from the city, Marshal Sanner, after consulting with the Mayor and Justice Smedley, concluded to arrest, at an early hour on Saturday, the accused, and hold him under surveillance until the arrival of one of the Judges, when an examination of the charges against Desling could be had, under a warrant of arrest, to be granted by them.

At an early hour Marshal Sanner was in attendance to take Desling into custody, but having been informed that during the night he had been born to an American citizen, and the Marshal being an intense American, he declined availing himself of his private sanctuary, and quietly waited until Desling was entering the breakfast room, when he took him into custody, and conducted him to a private room of the hotel, accompanied by the parties who had come in pursuit of him. After a short conversation Desling requested a *tele tele* with the Marshal, which was granted. As soon as the other parties retired, he told Sanner, that six hundred dollars was all the money he had on earth, and that he would give him five hundred and leave the other hundred with his wife, if he would give him an opportunity to escape. Upon his being informed that "he had mistaken the metal he was dealing with," he grew somewhat furious, and made a demonstration toward drawing a knife, but quickly abandoning all attempts at resistance, he became a passive instrument again in the hands of his captors.

Extraordinary Conflict of Testimony.

We have received intelligence of the acquittal at Morrisville, C. W., of William Townsend, so called, tried on one of the many charges of murder which have been brought against him, as the leader of a gang of desperadoes who ravaged a portion of Canada West, after the manner of the brigands of Spain in the generation just gone by. More than a hundred witnesses were examined on the trial, the great point being whether the prisoner was Townsend, or whether he was Robert J. McHenry, an honest and respectable man, who was in California in 1854, at the time of the murder for which he was tried. For the prosecution, very many witnesses swore in the most absolute terms that they saw Townsend before and after the murder at Nolleis, for which the prisoner was on trial, and with equal absoluteness that the prisoner was the man.—On the other hand, about fifty testified that they had known him as Robert J. McHenry. Some of the witnesses testified that they had known Townsend many years—from his boyhood till 1854—and that the prisoner was not Townsend, and they pointed out differences in the personal appearances of the two men. David Deane, Townsend's stepfather, testified decidedly that the prisoner was not Townsend. The testimony of some of the witnesses that the prisoner was McHenry, and not Townsend, was quite circumstantial in character; and the verdict of acquittal was fairly justified by their evidence. The Buffalo Express attributes the wholesale swearing of the Government witnesses to the inspiration of a reward of five thousand dollars which had been offered. On Tuesday night, Sylvester Deane, a witness for the prosecution, was waylaid in the woods and nearly murdered.

The Religious Awakening Continues.

A gentleman from O lately stated that, by adding his personal observations to those of a friend, he could say that from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Washington, there was a line of prayer meeting along the whole length of the road; so that, wherever a Christian traveller stopped to spend the evening, he could find a crowded prayer meeting across the entire breadth of our vast Republic.—There is a great revival throughout the West, and as Quebec the most intense religious revival is witnessed. A gentleman, writing from Cincinnati, Ohio, says that an extraordinary religious feeling is pervading that city and region of country. "Nearly all the churches are having extra meetings, and the attention of clergymen is directed entirely to preaching of a reformatory character. There are no leading revival preachers now officiating in the city, and the work seems to be entirely devoid of excitement or ostentation. Demonstrational animosities have given way to a feeling of harmony and co-operation.—The interest appears to be general among all classes. Persons prominent in the various walks of professions and public life among the number that have been added to our churches."—En on.

State of Live Stock.

Last Monday was a lively day at Paris, Ky., thought not to be compared to the sales before that time, when over \$200,000 worth of stock, and \$1,500,000 of money changed hands. Mr. Hubler, the principal male auctioneer, reports about 800 head of mules, 500 head of cattle, and great numbers of horses offered. There was a decided improvement in the prices of all kinds of stock, and sales were more readily effected than at late dates. Sixty-two head of two year old mules sold at \$110 per head; twenty do. at \$116.75; thirteen do. at \$108.25, and others down to \$96; nine yearlings at \$95.19; forty-nine do. at \$93.80; others as low as \$66; broken mules at \$230 to \$293; horses from \$347 to \$39. Cattle, two and three years old at \$48, \$37, \$23, &c.; yearlings at \$20, \$21, &c. The sales reached the sum of \$50,000.

Culture of Violets.

The cultivation of the violet is very simple. It may easily be increased by dividing the root in the spring or fall, and also by layers and pipings. To obtain new varieties, the seeds from the best sorts should be gathered as they become ripe, and sown directly. The plants will appear in about fourteen days. Those of the spring sowing will bloom in autumn, and autumn plants in the spring; and if they are protected from the summer's sun after ten o'clock in the forenoon they will continue to bloom until the frost becomes severe. Indeed, this lovely little flower possesses the quality of blooming, while the coming frosts of late autumn have put other plants to sleep for the winter, and, sometimes seen, in a moderate winter, partially covered with snow, with its lute ready for a further insurrection.—Buffalo Republic.

The Career of the Rowdy.

We have noted with some degree of attention, so far as such matters come within reach of our observation, the end of notorious characters—men distinguished as bullies, braggadoos, outlaws, incendiaries, night-prowlers, including other champions of lawlessness—and find that one time or another, sooner or later, they are, with almost unerring certainty cut off by violence at some stage of their disreputable career. Well for them might it be if they could become convinced of this fact. It speaks in a warning voice to very many within our own and other large cities at the present time, whose offenses and crimes are daily chronicled, and whose actions are not only festering sores to the healthfulness, good government, and safety of society, but bad, almost, as pestilence and famine. Let them, then, take warning from the closing scene of one who has given rise to these reflections—behold the miserable termination of his lawless life—remember that theirs is awaited by a similar doom in a day and an hour least dreamed of.

However unfortunate it may be to victims thus slain, degrading to their memory and heart-rending to those connected with them by ties of consanguinity, yet so little is public sympathy enlisted in their behalf, that their demise, as one after another they fall by violence, is hailed rather as a blessing to society than a calamity to be deplored.—Spurred, drenched, and drenched in life, they are no less so after it is ended. Outlaws—whilst living—outlaws in dying, and outlaws in memory. Who would not loathe so unenviable a reputation? Who not pity the parents called to mourn over such offspring?—Balt. Post.

North, the Scottish Spurgeon.

Mr. Broadlaw North, a lay gentleman of the Episcopal faith, has devoted himself to preaching the gospel in Scotland. No degree is large enough to contain the multitudes flocking after him. A correspondent says:

"This gentleman a few years ago, was a terrible reprobate. He had a shooting-house in highland, where he indulged in very loose and profligate practices. After his conversion he devoted his labors as a Christian man exclusively to those districts where he had formerly rendered himself most notorious and obnoxious by his profligacy. In his expressions of self-reproach, which are most touching, and of considerable limitation, he has repeatedly declared that he had been guilty of all the sins in the catalogue except murder. Mr. North is no fanatic. He is a calm-minded man, thoroughly imbued with Christian principle, and profoundly impressed with a sense of duty laid upon him of making known the great salvation. I heard him address about three thousand people, who were admitted by ticket to the City Hall, and the effect of his simple and earnest pleadings was very impressive and memorable.—No preaching I dare say, since the days of Whitfield, has produced such a powerful effect upon the popular mind as this remarkable man's address; and their power lies not in their logical structure, but in their earnestness."

The Sabbath in Germany.

A Sabbath observance movement is on foot in North Germany. The labor in the post office on the Sabbath has been materially abridged. On some railways the luggage trains have been stopped. With more or less success, efforts have been made to prevent auctions being held, harvest work done, factories carrying on their usual work. Complaints are made that the public houses are more frequented on the Sabbath than at other days of the week together; but though attempts have been made to limit the "Sunday drinkings" to once a month, no general movement is made to stop them altogether, and not even a protest is uttered against the theatres being all open on the evening of the Lord's Day. In Prussia many military reviews, and the exercising of the militia, have been transferred to a week day.

Singular Accident.

The following we copy from the Nashville Patriot:—"About 2 o'clock, Tuesday morning last, Mr. Wm. D. Brown was aroused from his sleep by swallowing a piece of gold plate to which was attached three artificial teeth, having forgotten to remove it from his mouth before retiring to bed. He immediately sought the assistance of Paul F. Eve, who, failing to remove it with his instruments, gave him an anesthetic which he took upon him to return to his room. Fortunately the result of the anesthetic was the rejection from his throat of the plate. Up to Thursday night, the chances of his recovery were promising; his throat, though lacerated and inflamed, appeared to improve gradually. Friday the symptoms became more unfavorable, and continued to become worse until yesterday morning, when death ensued."

Agricultural Advantages of Virginia.

A Virginia correspondent of a New York paper wishes to impress upon Northern farmers the advantages which would ensue from selling their northern lands and investing in Virginia land. He says there is plenty of Virginia land at \$40 per acre, superior in quality to northern land at from \$100 to \$200 per acre. He thinks that though there might be objections to schemes like Eli Taylor's, the